

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES NO. 1137. 日七月初正年五十二緒光 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1899. 四拜禮 號六十一月二英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 12,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND 6,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.
KOBE NEW YORK.
LONDON LYONS.
SAN FRANCISCO HONOLULU.
BOMBAY SHANGHAI.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARKS' BANK, LTD.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.
HONGKONG AGENCY—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance;
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.
" " 6 " 4 "
" 3 " 3 "
S. CHOU, Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1898 [382]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1866.
Shanghai Taels.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies.
CANTON HANKOW.
CHEFOO PEKING.
CHINKIANG SWATOW.
FOOCHEW TIENSIN.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH—
Advances made on approved securities.
Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
3% per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.
4% " " 6 " "
5% " " 12 " "

E. W. RÜTTER,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1898 [137]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—
D. Gillies, Esq.

J. T. Lauts, Esq. Chow Tong Shang, Esq.
Chap Kit Shan, Esq. Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
Chief Manager G. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
On Current Account, Daily Balances 2 per
Cent. per Annum.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1897. [8]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$9,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. J. J. HELLI-IRVING, Chairman.
R. M. GRAY, Deputy Chairman.
C. Beurmann, Esq.

David Gubbay, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.
A. Haupt, Esq. P. Sachse, Esq.
R. H. Hill, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.
A. McConachie, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER:

Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1898. [9]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE
HOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 4 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

6 " 3½ "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1898. [11]

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(to)

FOR	STEAMER	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL	REMARK
LONDON, &c.	<i>Baharatu</i> , &c. C. L. W. Field	Noon, 18th Feb.	Freight or Passage.
JAPAN	<i>Rohilla</i> *, &c. S. de B. Lockyer, R.N.R.	18th Feb.	Freight or Passage.
SHANGHAI	<i>Parramatta</i> , &c. C. F. Preston, R.N.R.	About 18th Feb.	Freight or Passage.

(Passing through the Inland Sea).

(See Special Advertisement).

For further particulars apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1899.

Intimations.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

FOR THE

UNITED ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON,

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Best Qualities of ASBESTOS GOODS and PACKINGS.

HYDRAULIC and SELF LUBRICATING PUMP PACKINGS of all kinds.

"VICTOR" METALLIC BOILER JOINTS.

ASBESTOS SALAMANDER BOILER COVERING COMPOSITION of the best qualities.

ESTIMATES given for every DESCRIPTION of WORK.

SUPERINTENDENT, T. J. OSKINN.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

27 PEAK HOTEL

AND

CRAIGIEBURN.

THE PEAK HOTEL is situated at VICTORIA GAP, adjoining the TRAMWAY TERMINUS, 1,330 feet above sea level.

CRAIGIEBURN is situated at PLUNKETT'S GAP, five minutes walk from the PEAK HOTEL.

Fine Healthy location, variety of beautiful scenery. Cool Southerly breezes in Summer with perfect protection against the North East Winds in Winter.

Well appointed rooms, attentive service and excellent Cuisine.

GEO. J. CASANOVA,

Manager.

CITY OFFICE, 7, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1899.

[28]

THE PHARMACY.

HAVE NOW A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ATKINSON'S PERFUMES AND ARE SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE HEATHER BOUQUET.

Sole Agents for VIN PASTEUR the great French Nerve Tonic.

Also Sole Agents for the now well-known JAPANESE TABLE WATER

TANSAN.

FLETCHER & CO.

and

CARMICHAEL & CO.

23 W. BREWER & CO.

JUST LANDED.

NEW STOCK LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WALKING BOOTS AND SHOES.

(these are the very best quality Northampton make).

NEW STOCK SPENCER'S MADRAS INDIAN CIGARS.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE CO.'S

CIGARETTES.

These have now the largest Sale of any Egyptian Cigarette made: and are in hermetically sealed tins.

AMERICAN TOBACCO'S.

Two Seas Aromatic Cut Plug, 1 lb. Tins.

Golden Square Mixture, 1 lb. Tins.

Raleigh Cut Plug, 1 lb. Tins.

Richmond Club, English Bird's Eye, 1 lb. Tins.

A Large Collection of BRITISH COLONIAL, FOREIGN RARE SHANGHAI & CHINA LOCAL STAMPS.

QUEEN'S ROAD, Under HONGKONG HOTEL.

1223 A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

BOVRIL AS A BEVERAGE

contains in a highly concentrated and easily digestible form the direct nourishment of prime ox-beef, invigorating the healthy and strengthening invalids; whilst, for preparing sustaining Soups, Rich Gravies, Savoury Sauces, Croquettes, Rissoles and all Entrees, nothing equals

BOVRIL IN THE KITCHEN.

14 WATKINS & CO., Sole Agents.

PETER SYS' WONDERFUL SPECIFIC.

THE only remedy at present known as an INFALLIBLE and PERMANENT CURE for SPRUE, DYSENTRY, DIARRHEA, HEMORRHAGE and ULCERATION of the BOWELS.

Recommended by some of the Chief Specialists of the Medical Profession.

Sold retail by all Chemists and Wholesale by

THE PETER SYS COMPANY,

(Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers),

9, Old China Street,

Shanghai.

[1242]

12th October, 1898.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

(NOTICE OF CALL)

N O T I C E

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [18]

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAI

Secretary

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [18]

NOTICE

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1899.

To-day's Advertisements.

BIJOU THEATRE.

RECLAMATION GROUND, WEST POINT.
TO-NIGHT
THURSDAY, the 16th February, 1899.

Beautiful Transformation Scene.
THE HOME OF THE SEA-NYMPHS,
or
A SAILOR'S DREAM.

"Sabrina fair
With clouds of amber-dropping hair,
Listen where thou art sitting,
Under the glassy cool translucent lake,
Listen and save."—Milton.

SATURDAY, the 18th February.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE
at 4 P.M.

ORPHANAGES INVITED FREE,
at 9 P.M.

GRAND FASHIONABLE COMMAND NIGHT,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
AND IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF THEIR
EXCELLENCIES SIR
HENRY AND LADY BLAKE,
AND A PARTY FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1899.



VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA PRECEPTORY will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-NIGHT, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1899.

VICTORIA CHAPTER,
No. 525, E.C.
AN EMERGENCY CONVOCATION of
VICTORIA CHAPTER will be held at
the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street,
the 22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.
Visiting Companions are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1899.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR AMOY AND TAMSUL.
THE Company's Steamship.

"FORMOSA,"
Captain Milroy, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant,
at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS EXPLORATION & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1899.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE
VIA MANILA.
THE Company's Steamship.

"CHINGTU,"
Captain Moore, will be despatched on
FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at Noon.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the
Superior Accommodation offered by this
Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated
forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating
Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh
Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the
Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company
to and from AUSTRALIA are available for
return by the Steamers of the EASTERN AND
AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1899.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR MANILA.
THE Company's Steamship.

"CHINGTU,"
Captain Moore, will be despatched on
FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at Noon.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the
Superior Accommodation offered by this
Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated
forward of the Engines.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the
Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1899.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to
ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship.

"AUSTRALIAN,"
Captain Helms, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber
which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions,
Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the
Electric-light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company
to and from AUSTRALIA are available for
return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVI-
GATION COMPANY and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1899.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship.

"DARDANUS,"
Captain Goodwin, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 24th instant.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1899.

To-day's Advertisements.

LECTURE.

M.R. GRANVILLE SHARP has kindly consented to deliver an Address, on "CHINA, ANGLO-AMERICA AND CORN," in the ST. ANDREW'S HALL, on MONDAY, the 20th of February, at 5.15 p.m.

The MEETING will be open to the Public and Ladies are invited.

Colonel EVATT will take the Chair.
HENRY E. POLLOCK,
Hon. Secretary,
HONGKONG OCEAN VOLUMES SOCIETY,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1899.

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BANK HOLIDAYS.

THE Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business at 11.45 A.M. on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd instants, respectively:

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
T. E. SANSON,
Acting Manager, Hongkong,
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,

J. T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
For the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED,

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Chief Manager,
For the MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED,

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong,
For the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
Hongkong Agency,

J. G. F. AUGUSTIN,
Manager,
For the BANK OF CHINA & JAPAN, LIMITED,
HONGKONG,

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager,
For the YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED,
S. CHOKE,

Agent,

For the IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA,
E. W. RUTTER,
Acting Manager,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1899.

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(By Telegraph.)

Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, February 16th,

3.35 p.m.

AN IMPENDING RISING.

A widespread report states that a Filipino rising in Manila is imminent. The plans of the authorities are, however, so perfect that it is expected any disturbance that may arise can be quelled in a few minutes.

A PHILIPINO DEPOT CAPTURED.

Yesterday a Filipino dépôt situated in the town was raided and captured. Arms, ammunition, money and a large number of uniforms were found.

Received at 3.55 p.m.

Published at 5.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—On the 16th at 11.45 a.m. The depression is moving to the N.E. in Japan, and the barometer has risen considerably on the E. coast of China. Pressure is high over N. China and gradients are moderate with strong monsoon on the coast, slight with increasing monsoon in the N. part of the China Sea. FORECAST:—Fresh N.E. winds; cloudy, misty.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We would call the attention of our readers to the announcement of a lecture, to be delivered by Mr. Granville Sharp, on Monday next, appearing in our advertisement columns.

THE Hon. T. Sercombe Smith, who commenced his duties as Police Magistrate this morning, had before him quite a number of Chinese who were charged with letting off crackers during prohibited hours.

We learn that one of the three small-pox cases, recently removed from H.M.S. *Undaunted* to the hospital bulk *Midge*, yesterday terminated fatally. The other two cases are progressing favourably. The funeral took place this morning with full Naval honours.

ACCORDING to a Japanese paper, a contract for the despatch of 50,000 labourers has been concluded between the Merica Emigration Company and the Peruvian Government. The first batch of 800 will leave Japan about the middle of this month by the N. Y. steamer *Gensanmaru*.

THE recent order in Council increasing the numbers of flag officers and officers in the Royal Navy, makes no change in the number of Admirals of the Fleet, the rank corresponding to Field Marshal in the Army: there are to be three Admirals of this highest rank under normal conditions, but at present the name of the Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha is specially retained on the list, and Sir Frederick Richards has been made supernumerary. The grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral are each augmented by two, becoming 12 and 11 respectively. There are to be eight additional Rear Admirals, thirds, 43 instead of 35, and no less than 62 extra Captains. The Commanders are to be increased by 85, and instead of 84 Lieutenants, excluding the supplementary officers of that rank specially entered from the mercantile marine, there will be 1,500. These additions will be made gradually, but they will put an end for a long time to any stagnation of promotion in the Navy. Altogether there are 278 extra officers in command supernumerary. The grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral are each augmented by two, becoming 12 and 11 respectively. There are to be eight additional Rear Admirals, thirds, 43 instead of 35, and no less than 62 extra Captains. The Commanders are to be increased by 85, and instead of 84 Lieutenants, excluding the supplementary officers of that rank specially entered from the mercantile marine, there will be 1,500. These additions will be made gradually, but they will put an end for a long time to any stagnation of promotion in the Navy. Altogether there are 278 extra officers in command supernumerary.

ON Saturday afternoon, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, there will be a matinee performance at D'Arcy's Bijou Theatre to which the children of the various orphanages are invited free. It is requested that the heads of those institutions who wish to avail themselves of the invitation will kindly communicate with Mr. D'Arcy in order that adequate arrangements can be made. The performance for Saturday evening will be under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Blake.

STR. ROBERT BALL, the eminent astronomer, makes the startling prediction that the end of the world will be occasioned by the fall of the oceans into the centre of the earth. He has been delivering a series of lectures, and in one of them he discussed the horrible possibilities of the catastrophe referred to. He said that it was entirely possible that by a gigantic crack in the bottom of the sea the entire volume of the ocean would be precipitated to the centre of the earth. He declared that the eruption that would follow would instantly destroy all life.

A NEAT capture of a man and a bicycle that did not belong to him was made recently at Lewisham, by a young woman. She had left her house for a while, securely locked and was returning home when she saw two men, one of them wheeling a bicycle, which attracted her attention as she recognized one of its accessories. A closer look proved to her that it was her brother's machine, and his name and address were upon it. So she stepped into the road, and laid hold of the bicycle. The man wheeling it instantly let go, and hurried away, but a passer-by detained him, although his companion escaped. The young woman shewed plenty of pluck in tackling the thief in this manner, and she found on returning home that her place had been ransacked. Presumably one moral of the incident is that a thief should not lift a bicycle unless he can scarcely hope to do so.

WE only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A sample bottle and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1899.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SEVERE GALES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 14th.

Continual gales in Great Britain have caused wrecks, floods and a tidal wave. The Cunard liner *Pavonia* is now sighted and was last reported as drifting in a helpless condition. [The *Pavonia* is given in *Lloyd's Register* as a vessel of 5588 tons, length 430.5 ft., beam 64.4 ft., depth 34.9 ft., 700 i.h.p.; she was built and engined by Messrs. J. and G. Thompson of Glasgow in 1882.—Ed., H.K.T.]

BLIZZARDS AND COLD, IN THE UNITED STATES.

A blizzard has occurred in the United States and the cold is unprecedented. The weekly steamers from Europe have not arrived.

GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

Mr. St. John Brodrick has promised the issue of a voluminous Blue Book shortly on the China question.

Mr. Goschen states that the question of the defence of Wei-hai-wei is far advanced and that proposals concerning it will be submitted to Parliament.

THE foreign manufacturer, says the *Westminster Gazette*, is about to invade a department that has up to now been exclusively a department for the home producer. The Midland directors have just ordered no fewer than twenty locomotives from American firms, most of them from the well-known Baldwin works at Philadelphia. The reasons given for this startling new departure are that the American engines are better for work on perceptible gradients and sharp curves, and that in any case our home locomotive works are so busy just now that orders for prompt delivery cannot be undertaken.

THE PLAGUE AT CALCUTTA.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon a telegram dated February 13th was read which said: Another case of plague has occurred in Calcutta.

THE PLAGUE AT FORMOSA.

Dr. Clark presented a report as to the outbreak of bubonic plague at Taiwan. Formosa showing that from January 20th to February 13th there were 55 cases and 36 deaths.

The President—There is no direct communication between Taiwan and Hongkong?

Dr. Clark—No.

On the motion of the President seconded by the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), Mr. E. Osborne, and Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health and Acting Secretary).

MORTALITY RETURNS.

The mortality returns for the colony of Hongkong for the week ended February 4th shows a death rate of 14.6, against 17.0 the previous week and 21.4 for the corresponding week last year.

The return for Macao for the week ended January 29th shows 42 deaths.

This was all this business.

SANITARY BOARD.

This afternoon a meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held.

THE TREATMENT OF ALLEGED CRIMINALS IN JAPAN.

Writing to the *Kokumin Shimbun* on the above subject the Rev. Dr. D. C. Greene says:—

Referring to your comments upon Lord Beresford's suggestion regarding the treatment of alleged criminals, will you allow me space for a few words? Just what may have been in his Lordship's mind at the time, it may be difficult to say; but there is, I think, no reason to assume any lack of accurate information regarding the Code of Criminal Procedure. Whatever the authors of that Code may have contemplated, there is no doubt that a fair construction does authorize the *yashin hanjū* at his discretion to confine the prisoner for an indefinite period without the privilege of counsel and without the moral support of his friends. It is also clear that such deprivation of counsel during a considerable part of the interval between the arrest and the *kōban*, or public trial, is by no means uncommon feature of the practice of the courts. It is also clear, I think, that it is exceedingly difficult in secure till prior to the conclusion of the *yashin*, and that the *redūt* is often continued through many weeks and even months. This certainly is the impression which a wide observation has made upon some of the most competent and candid minds, and it would seem to justify the guarded phrases of his Lordship.

Looked at from the foreign point of view, the cause of dissatisfaction is not so much the fear of harsh treatment after conviction, nor is it to be found in defects imputed to the regular prison discipline; for we have the best of testimony as to the high ideal which the prison authorities are exhibiting. After a careful examination of both the model prison at Sugamo and the old-fashioned prison at Ichigaya, the high commendation attributed to Lord Beresford does not seem to me too strong. Barring the cold in winter, I am not at all sure that the Ichigaya prison would be on the whole preferable to the other.

It is rather the thought of what at least English-speaking residents of Japan must regard as the unnecessary confinement of simply suspected persons, including of course a considerable number of entirely innocent men and women, which arouses anxiety. It is not a morbid sentiment, but the conviction that the system involves on the part of such innocent persons a very serious, as well as needless, loss of time and money, and in some cases at least actual want and misery on the part of their families, not to speak of the suffering from the loss of liberty which to certain sensitive minds is hardly less terrible than death. Neither do the opponents of the present system mean to charge the judges with any lack of conscientiousness in the exercise of their discretion. The radical difficulty lies in the fact that the system emphasizes so strongly the duty of the judge as the protector of society that, however generous-hearted he may be, he is almost certain to forget that he should not be less the protector of the accused who stands before him, and to forget also that even society may be quite as deeply injured by injustice to an innocent man—as by the escape of a really guilty one—indeed, as a mistake in the direction of undue leniency is much the less serious of the two.

After considerable inquiry, I am forced to the conviction that the suffering and loss resulting from the prolonged confinement which too often precedes the public trial, is very greatly under-estimated by Japanese publicists, while they exaggerate the hindrance to justice created by the efforts of the suspected person to conceal the evidence of his guilt. It is known that sometimes even actual confession of guilt is made by innocent persons as a means of escape from the distress which the methods adopted to induce them to incriminate themselves involve. The London *Spectator* last year cited the case of a woman arrested in France for the alleged murder of her new-born child. She denied the charge, but under pressure confessed the crime in detail and was duly sentenced. Within two months, however, conclusive proof was found that not only had she not killed the child, but there had been no child to kill!

I have in mind a physician in Japan, a most respectable man, who was confined awaiting trial from December till the fast of July without the privilege of bail, when, as I was informed on unquestionable authority, the penalty for the alleged crime could not have exceeded seventy days' imprisonment. He was acquitted at the public trial. In another case, a man, who also was afterwards acquitted, was begged by his friends to confess the crime charged, because forsooth he would thus the sooner regain his liberty. It may be contended that such cases are exceptional, but they occur often enough, in my judgment, to condemn the system, and to lead any who will carefully study the question to urge its speedy abandonment.

However, it is obviously impossible to revolutionize the method of criminal procedure at short notice, and this leads to the question, what should be the first step in form?

My own conviction is that the key to the situation is to be found in opening the preliminary examination to the counsel for the defendant. If the large discretion conferred upon the judge must be exercised, is it too much to ask that he shall at least be made to feel the weight of public sentiments represented by a lawyer pledged to maintain the personal rights of the prisoner? Even should the rest of the system remain substantially the same, I firmly believe the preliminary stages of the criminal procedure would be greatly hastened; that release on bail would be granted far earlier and more frequently; and that the alleviation of the condition of the accused would be so fully recognized that the judges themselves would rejoice in the change.

Moreover, I believe that with the recognition of this benefit, there would come, even from men now strong in their conservatism, a demand for other safeguards which would ere long place the judicial system of Japan abreast of that of the freest nations in the world, as regards its careful reverence for the personal rights of her citizens.

Is it too much to hope that at the present session of the Diet, at least so much relief as I have advocated may be afforded to the large number of persons held to await trial? No step could be taken which would awaken warmer sympathy on the part of the great English-speaking nations whose interests run so nearly parallel to those of Japan.

Commenting on the above letter the *Kokumin Shimbun* says:—The views of Rev. Dr. D. C. Greene on the treatment of alleged criminals, that appeared in the last two issues of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, will, we hope, receive the careful consideration of the public and the authorities. As regards our comment upon Lord Charles Beresford's discussion of the subject, which was the occasion for eliciting the communication of Dr. Greene, a word of explanation is necessary. From the language used by Lord Beresford, guarded as it certainly was, it would appear that the advantage of counsel and the right of seeing his friends were altogether denied to the criminal defendant. It was to this apparent assumption that we ventured to take exception. But, as Dr. Greene points out, it is clear that the liberty of criminal defendants is more strictly restricted in this country than in Western countries, especially Great Britain and America. There is certainly much to be desired in the way of improving the

system of criminal procedure. We shall not fail to profit by the criticisms and suggestions made by well-wishers for Japan, like Lord Beresford and Dr. Greene.

COOLIE OUTRAGE AT KOBE.

After six or seven months of immunity from coolie outrages, says the *Kobe Chronicle* of 8th Inst., we regret to have to report a most cowardly and unprovoked attack upon two foreign ladies which occurred yesterday. About half past two in the afternoon, Mrs. Jones and Miss Idem Smithers were proceeding down the hill on what is generally called the Sanomiya Road, when a cart laden with mud apparently for use in house-building was met at the corner of Shimoyamate-dori, near Messrs. Siegfried & Co.'s offices. Without suspecting anything the two ladies were passing on, when just as they got abreast of the cart one of the coolies took up a handful of the mud and deliberately, and with great force flung it in Miss Smithers' face, part of the mud spattering over the cape worn by Mrs. Jones. Fortunately Miss Smithers was wearing her veil down, or she might have received serious injury to the eyes. As it was she was blinded for a few minutes. After recovering from the shock the two ladies looked round for assistance, but unfortunately it was just at the time when few foreigners are to be seen, most of them having returned to their offices after dinner, and as there is no police patrol in Kobe there was no chance of seeing a policeman. However, the ladies proceeded in the direction of the police-box at Ikuha, and on seeing this the coolies took up their cart and ran. Complaint has been made at the Central Police Station, and there should be no difficulty in discovering the actual offender, as the mud must have been intended for some place on the hill where building operations are going on. It might perhaps be well if the Governor were to issue the warnings to coolies and take other measures such as those of last year, which certainly for the time being succeeded in preventing these cowardly attacks on ladies.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The New Panama Canal Company has just held its annual general meeting in Paris, and the report laid before the shareholders states that during the year 1898 about 2,900,000 cubic metres of soil and rock were excavated—i.e., 1,700,000 cu.m. in the Empress section, and 1,700,000 cu.m. in the Cebular section.

In the first-named section, which is 6 kilometres in length, the depth decided upon for the provisional bed of the Canal was reached, with the exception of a stretch of about 600 metres. About 4 metres only remained to be excavated in the Cebular section. The Technical Commission entrusted with the task of investigating the position of the undertaking has drawn up three different schemes for completing the canal. In the first scheme a canal with five locks at each extremity is recommended, each lock to have a maximum rise of 9 metres, the highest level of the canal being 20 metres. The second plan provides for a canal with four locks on either side, each of which should have a maximum rise of 9 metres, the highest level in this case being 20.5 metres. The third proposal is for a canal the bed of which at its highest point should be no more than 10 metres above sea level, and having only two locks with a 10 metres rise on the Atlantic side and three on the Pacific side.

In each case the River Chagres is to be utilised for keeping the canal supplied with water—which in flood times it may be trusted to do. The Technical Commission recommends the adoption of the second plan, and this has found favour with the directors, who have, in accordance with the statutes, submitted it to the International Commission for approval. As soon as this approval has been obtained, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders will be called at which proposals will be made for raising—the necessary funds—for carrying on the work. The directors express their belief that the United States will not fail to be convinced of the superiority of the Panama Canal over the Nicaragua scheme, and that the Government of Columbia will make no difficulty in prolonging the concession for another six years. The Panama Railway (between Colon and Panama) made net profits in 1897 to the amount of \$122,523, being \$2,577 more than in the previous year, but in the navigation branch of the business there was a drop of more than 70 per cent. in the receipts, and an increase of \$86,470 in the expenses, so that the surplus only amounted to \$87,350, or \$18,188 less than in the year 1896. From the two branches of the business combined the Company realised only \$409,533 in 1897, i.e., \$135,811 less than in the previous year—*far-fetched*.

THE TOKYO WATER-WORKS.

When the first trial of the Tokyo Water-works was made an interesting coincidence occurred. The representatives of the Municipality and the chief officials in charge of the Works were enjoying the spectacle of a handsome fountain delivering its volume of water in duly ordered fashion at a certain position, while the citizens in another quarter of the capital were fighting against an inundation which threatened to swamp their dwellings. The water, en route for the place of trial, had found a leaky spot in the main and had thus extemporized an unexpected fountain on its own account. This experience was repeated on the 28th ultimo. The water having been turned on in the Shitaya main, burst the pipes in Okachimachi and in Takecho, and wrought considerable havoc. It is believed that some of the defective pipes fraudulently supplied to the Municipality two years ago, are still doing duty in the works, and that the system will be liable to catastrophes at any time. It will be a bad business for the reputation of the engineers in charge, and, indeed, their method of carrying on the work, supposing them to have anything like a free hand, deserves to be roundly censured. But we do not see that they can justly be blamed for accidents due to bad pipes delivered to them under a system of fraud against which no ordinary precaution could have guaranteed them. It would have been safer, doubtless, to take up and discard all the pipes furnished by the dishonest company, but the Municipality has probably hesitated to incur such an outlay. It is impossible not to reflect how lowmindedly the citizens of Tokyo would have gained had they divested themselves of romantic and utterly impractical ideas, and obtained their pipes in foreign markets. The first water-works made in this country, those of Yokohama, under the direction of a foreign engineer and by means of foreign material, were finished expeditiously without hitch of any kind, and have been rendering good service for a number of years. The same engineer planned works for Tokyo 13 years ago, and a Japanese company offered to construct them within 6 years, asking only for a Government guarantee of 6 per cent., and promising to hand over the works *gratis* to the Municipality after 30 years. The Municipality is paying 6 per cent. on a much larger sum than that involved in the original plan; it will have to pay back the borrowed principal too, and seems likely to have to wait a considerable time longer before the city has a supply of water.—*Japan Mail*.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE MINT IN 1898.

The Deputy-Master of the Mint reports that during the past year there were issued new gold coins to the value of £5,785,446, while the withdrawals of old gold coin under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, amounted to £4,505,691. Of the new issues, £4,343,246 consisted of sovereigns and £1,434,246 of half-sovereigns. The issue of sovereigns was exceptionally large, because that had been practically suspended in 1897, when only £44,000 worth of these coins, held over from 1896, were put into circulation; of half-sovereigns the amount issued was about the same as the average of immediately preceding years. Up to the end of 1897 there had been withdrawn, under the Act of 1891, old gold coins to the value of £35,012,121, and new coins had been issued to the value of £39,250,121. And adding to these totals the issues and withdrawals in 1898, we find that the operations under the Act up to the end of last year had resulted in the withdrawal from circulation of £37,062,812 of old light gold coins, and the issue of £45,030,570 of new gold pieces, the excess of new issues over withdrawals being £7,967,758. Of silver coin, the issues for 1898 amounted to £1,312,360 as compared with £98,501 in the previous year. The increase of £36,305, however, was entirely in the issues of colonial coin, there being, in fact, a small decrease of about £6,000 in the amount issued within the Kingdom. Both England and Ireland took a considerably smaller quantity of silver coin than in the previous year, but the takings of Scotland amounted to £214,500 as compared with £90,900 in 1897. The number of coins of all kinds struck at the Mint in each of the past two years was:

NUMBER OF PIECES STRUCK AT THE MINT,		1897.
Gold.	7,229,064	3,168,156
Silver 23,380,513	19,529,670	
Bronze 26,992,096	34,027,735	
	59,527,605	57,120,570
<i>Colonial.</i>		
Silver 38,144,064	32,085,83	
Bronze 80,782	4,100,000	
Nickel	285,000	
	38,535,746	36,473,283
<i>Economist.</i>		
Totals	68,057,351	93,593,853

PACIFIC ISLANDS TO BE SOLD.

A dispatch from Madrid dated January 15th states that the Spanish Government, on the re-assembling of the Cortes, will immediately ask for authority to sell the Marianna (Ladrones), Caroline and the Pelew Islands, since Spain is powerless to maintain a sufficient force to defend them. The Government arrived at this decision in consequence of advices from General Rios that an army of 4,000 men, a man-of-war and two gun-boats would be necessary for the purpose.

On January 15th the *Passische Zeitung* referring to the voyage next summer of the German cruiser *Azores* in the Pacific, says it will be connected with the intention of the Government to acquire the Caroline Islands.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* of January 16th quotes from the *Colegio Gazette* to the effect that "rumours as to the annexation of Nawa, one of the Friendly (Tonga) Islands, by Germany are an invention of those who desire to stir up ill-feeling between

Germany and the United States."

NOT ANDA CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1897.

Barometer	30.141
Thermometer	57.3
Humidity	79.0
Rainfall	1.76

TO-DAY.	WEATHER REPORT.
	On date at 4 p.m.

Barometer	30.02	29.95
Humidity	62	61

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	On date at 4 p.m.

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Humidity	62	61

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Estimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
SAGAMI MARU	{ SHANGHAI, CHEMULPO and NAGASAKI	To-morrow, 17th Feb., at 4 P.M.
J. Nagao		
KAGOSHIMA MARU	{ SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and BOMBAY	TUESDAY, 21st February, at Noon.
R. Nuthone		
KASUGA MARU	{ THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNS: VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	FRIDAY, 24th February, at 4 P.M.
E. W. Haswell		
HITACHI MARU	{ MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	THURSDAY, 2nd March, at 4 P.M.
C. Hillcoat		
OMI MARU	{ NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-HAMA	FRIDAY, 3rd March, at 4 P.M.

* Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1899.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

THOMPSON AND BEDFORD DEPARTMENT

Have in Stock and are now offering for Sale a full line of

CYLINDER, ENGINE, & SPINDLE OILS.

MINERAL COLZA, (300° Fire Test),

A high grade burning Oil for Ship Lights, Light Houses, Tram Cars and Railway Trains, and for all uses where a highest degree of safety is required.

MINERAL WAX,

Crude, Semi-refined and Refined.

1500 ORDERS SOLICITED and LOWEST PRICES QUOTED.

Dr. OVERLACH'S

ANTIPYRINE

MIGRAINE

"LION BRAND"

(ANTIPIRINE—CAFFEINE—CITRATE)

(1) Excellent results in the severest cases of migraine, as well as in headache arising from alcohol, nicotine and morphine poisoning, neurasthenia, influenza, grippe, etc.

(2) The best antipyretic even in threatened collapse, because the caffeine of Migraine acts simultaneously as an analgesic.

Use only Dr. OVERLACH'S MIGRAINE "Lion Brand," and always prescribe MIGRAINE HOECHST?

The best medium dose for adults is 17 grains, given once or twice daily in powder or in solution.

Sole Manufacturers—FAHRRWERKFORM MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUNING, HOECHST O. M.

Literature of the above preparations supplied gratis request to medical men.

It is requested that the directions on the boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly followed.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

154

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MER-
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS,PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG,
SOAP MANUFACTURERS,SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAITHJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND RÉQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCKAT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1896.

[39]

KUHN & KOMOR,
JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS,
21 & 23 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG,
35; WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA
and
36, DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1898.

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THE LEADING CATERERS.

COMPARE OUR

M E M U., BILLIARD TABLES and

LIQUORS to all others.

THE GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1897.

[39]

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JEYE'S FLUID

THE BEST DISINFECTANT

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY

ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1897.

[19]

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA

AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

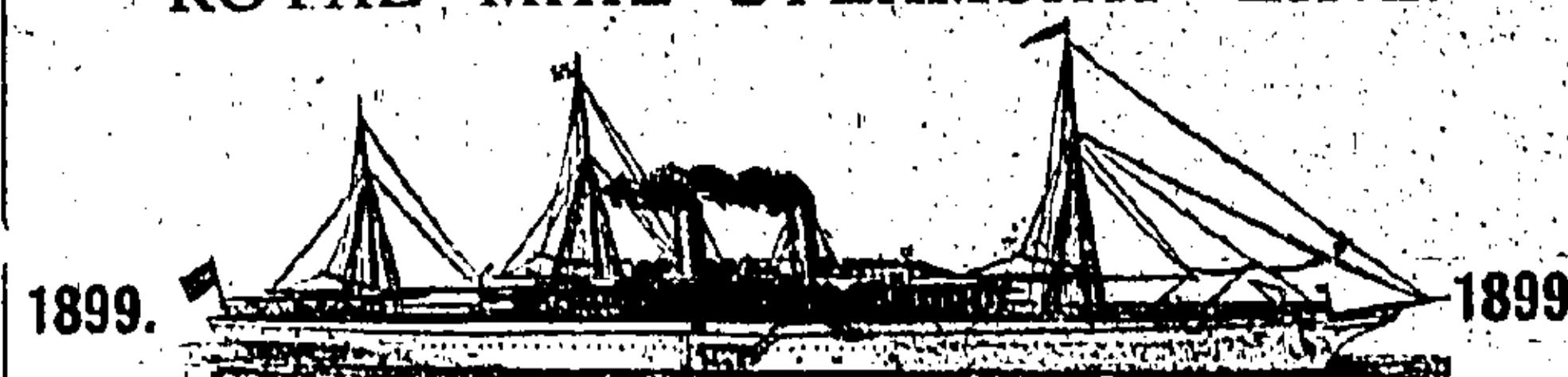
EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. A. Lee, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar., 1899.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 5th April, 1899.

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1899.

[19]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1899. 1899.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA

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[19]

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

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SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan, Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World); the LUXURIOUS OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

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For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,

Pedder's Street. [3]

Hongkong, 15th February, 1899.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

VIA SAN FRANCISCO, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

NIPPON MARU (via AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONO-

LULU) Saturday, 4th March, at Noon.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, NAGASAKI, KOBE, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Thursday, 30th March, at Noon.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 25th April, at Noon.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, IN CONNECTION WITH OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONMOUTHSHIRE 2,874 | W. A. Evans | Feb. 18.

Lemon 3,677 | Williamson | Mar. 11.

Columbia 2,076 | N. Moncur | April 15.

Monmouthshire 2,874 | W. A. Evans | May 6.

Lemon 3,677 | Williamson | June 3.

* Calling at HONOLULU and Not calling SHANGHAI.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by the Line, HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class, Tailor, DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS, THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route.

Passengers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN; and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States of America. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNITED PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passenger's holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from the United States or Canada to Europe.

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Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European Officers in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States; via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara; and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consultant Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1899.

[19]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO TAKE PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan Ports and HONOLULU, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA, &c.